

# THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

## MILLENNIAL STAR.

*"Sardly the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secret unto his servants the Prophets... The Lord God has spoken, who can but prophesy?"—AMOS.*

No. 15, Vol. XXV.

Saturday, April 11, 1863.

Price One Penny.

### MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE, HELD IN LONDON, MARCH 1, 1863.

Present—George Q. Cannon, of the Twelve, (President of the European Missions,) and Elders C. W. West, W. C. Staines, (President of the Conference,) Richard Bentley, Joseph Bull, S. H. B. Smith, Brigham Young, jun., Thomas O. King and M. B. Shipp.

The morning meeting was called to order by singing and prayer, when, after singing again, Elder W. C. Staines, President of the Conference, expressed his gratification at meeting with the Saints in a Conference capacity, for, after laboring with them for two years, his love for them had increased. He wished that men would investigate the principles taught by the Saints and seek to obtain an understanding of them. They would know that those principles were revealed by Jehovah—by him who formed the heavens and the earth, who was the object of the worship of the Latter-day Saints. The Saints have investigated for themselves, and they know what they teach to be true. They have read the Scriptures with prayerful hearts, and find it written there, "By their fruits ye shall know them;" and they wish men would judge them in that way, for the fruits spoken of in the Scriptures are to be found in their midst. He inquired why we have not now a right to expect revelation, to

receive the blessings of God and an answer to the prayer of faith; and testified that the angel spoken of by John the Revelator, who should bring the everlasting Gospel to the earth, had appeared; that God now, as anciently, calls on men everywhere to repent; and men are required to be baptized for the remission of their sins, and have hands laid on them that they may receive the Holy Ghost, when the Gospel is taught unto them; and that signs follow believers now as in the days of Christ and the early Apostles. The Gospel preached on the day of Pentecost brought visions, tongues, prophesying, and other blessings to those who received and obeyed it; and the same effects follow believing and obeying it now. He said that in the possession of that testimony he did not stand alone: hundreds and thousands were in a position to bear it equally with him, having proved the truth of the doctrines taught by the servants of God. He continued by saying that, thought about to leave them, he felt it would not be the last time he would see them; and exhorted them to have faith in God, who has declared his determination to gather scattered Israel.

In reporting the state of the Conference, he said that things were in

satisfactory condition, more of the Spirit of the Lord was among the Saints than formerly; over ninety had been baptized during the previous quarter, and prospects for the future were encouraging.

Elder Brigham Young, jun., said he was happy at meeting with so many familiar faces, and to those who were strangers he wished to say that he had a testimony to bear to them of the truth that God has spoken from the heavens in these last days. He felt pleased to report his District in a good condition. The Branch Presidents were doing their duty; and though there were some errors in the Branches and the people were not all perfect, still, as a whole, he could say they were a good people. He expressed his satisfaction with the Saints in the various Branches and their Presidents, and concluded by bearing testimony that the kingdom of God is established on the earth and that all who pursue the path of righteousness will be led to happiness.

Elder Thomas O. King expressed his gratification at meeting with the Saints in Conference, and reported the Branches in his District in a good condition. The Saints, generally, were seeking to live their religion, though some had done things they ought not to have done. After a few words on the position of those who were about to emigrate and those who were remaining behind, he exhorted the Saints to increased diligence and faithfulness, and bore testimony to the continued manifestations of the power of God in behalf of his people if they will exercise faith in him and keep his commandments.

Elder C. W. West said he felt the good influence of the Spirit of the Lord, and rejoiced that he had a testimony to bear to the truth of the Work in which he was engaged. During seven months that he had been engaged in travelling through the Mission, he had had many interesting times. The Saints were increasing in faith and more desirous than ever of being gathered home that they might be more fully instructed in the plan of salvation and keep the commandments of God. He quoted many passages of Scripture to show that when men had the Gospel preached to them and embraced its principles, they received a testimony of its truth from

heaven and knew for themselves that it was from God and not of man. Possessing this knowledge, he rejoiced continually; and being always actuated by a desire to know the truth, he counted nothing a sacrifice to obtain it. Obedience to the truth, alone secures the blessings of the Gospel, whether in this age or in any previous one; and though men may receive the first principles of the Gospel and emigrate to Zion, yet, unless they remain faithful to the truth and continue to keep the commandments of God, they will fail in receiving the blessings which they set out to obtain. And if they should give way to a spirit of darkness, apostatize and try to do injury to the Work, they would only bring evil upon themselves; they would sink and be forgotten, but the Work of God will grow and increase until it fills the whole earth. Let the Saints be prayerful and humble, and earnest in the discharge of their duties, ever seeking to obtain and retain the spirit of peace, and the blessings of God will increase upon them and ever be with them.

Elder Joseph Bull bore witness to the truth of the remarks he had heard. He knew for himself that God has established his kingdom on the earth for the last time—that kingdom of which the Prophets spake and wrote, and that every obstacle to its onward progress would be overcome, and it should spread and continue to accomplish the purposes of God until all that the Prophets had predicted should be fulfilled.

Elder S. H. B. Smith followed in a few remarks, declaring his faith in the sentiments and principles enunciated. It is the Spirit of God, he said, that binds the Latter-day Saints so closely together, and gives them the power and influence they possess. When the Gospel is rightly received it brings substantial blessings: it did so formerly and it must do so now, for it is the same Gospel. Those who receive it enjoy the Spirit of God—that Spirit which is felt in this room and by which men of God in every age who enjoyed its teachings received the revelations of God.

Elder M. B. Shipp felt the responsibility of bearing his testimony in conjunction with those already borne, but he knew the Work was of God. He

adverted to the travels of the Elders of Israel from their homes in Utah to the various nations of the earth, without purse and scrip, as a proof of their sincerity, and to the opposition and prejudice with which they had to contend, and said that those who desired to know of the truth could do so by obeying the teachings of the servants of God.

President Cannon said,—As the afternoon is far advanced I will not occupy much time in speaking. My feelings are similar to those expressed by the brethren who preceded me. When I see a disposition in a man or woman to listen to the truth, to cast aside prejudice and investigate the principles of salvation, it affords me pleasure. The brethren have testified that this Work will roll forth. For thirty-three years, since the Work was organized, it has continued to spread and increase, and its progress is more rapid now than heretofore: its progress not only continues, but continues with increased acceleration. In the early history of this Church every effort was made by the enemies of truth that they could make to impede its progress. The most bitter persecutions were instituted against us; pamphlets were published containing the vilest slanders and the most corrupt insinuations; the pulpit, the press and the platform teemed with statements of the most disparaging character: yet the Work continued to spread, and we can now look back and view them with composure. We have grown past them, and with every fresh endeavor to arrest our progress we rise and soar above every obstacle placed in our way. The mobbing of a city or a county at one time caused many to tremble and fear, for it seemed as if we would be overwhelmed by the power arrayed against us. But is it so now? No; with our experience we can look on such things as comparatively trifling. The united opposition of a nation fails to awe or even ruffle us; and this will continue to be the case with all who keep the commandments of God, until no power known among men will be able in the least degree to affect the Work. Wicked men killed the Prophet and the Patriarch of the Church and many other good and holy men, because of their faith in God and in his revelations;

but the sons of many of these martyrs are growing up to manhood, a mighty army to accomplish the purposes of God. Two of the nephews of the Prophet Joseph are now in this Mission, one of them in this hall at the present time, and the testimony of their martyred relatives lives with them. With the sons of other mighty men of God who have sealed their testimony with their blood, they are laboring to build up the Work of which their fathers laid the foundation. The Work of God cannot be stopped; his word cannot be nullified, but all that has been spoken by the Prophets shall be fulfilled.

Brother Staines says this, probably, will be the last time that he will be among you. He can return to Zion satisfied, for the blessing of God, the confidence of his brethren and the love of the Saints will accompany him. He has labored diligently and disinterestedly, with an eye single to the glory of God, and the reports to-day of the condition of the Conference have been to me very gratifying.

To you who are going to emigrate I would say, Give heed to his counsels and you will profit by them.

I trust brother Bentley will have your confidence and love in coming among you. Sustain each other, and particularly the brethren who are called to preside, by your faith and prayers. Go to God in secret and ask him to give them strength that they may perform their duties worthily and acceptably before him. Pray in your families and sustain each other there by calling down the blessings of God on each other. Do this, husband for wife and wife for husband; do so for your Teachers, and you Teachers do so for those you preside over. It will give you faith in the sight of God; for it is a course acceptable in his sight.

He then made a few remarks on emigration, calling attention to a certain kind of letters written from the Valley, in which the writers advise their friends to bring all kinds of articles with them; alluding to one in particular, in which the writer, who ought to know better, mentions everything he can think of, from a brad-awl to a broad-axe, as necessary to be taken over the Plains; and counselled the Saints not to be influenced by such



advice, which was as unwise as it was impossible to be carried out; cautioning them against lusting after everything they saw, but to seek to be satisfied, and, above all things, to obtain and strive to retain the Spirit of God.

The Authorities were then presented in the usual manner, and unanimously sustained by the congregation; after which, Elder Staines bore a very powerful testimony to the truth and to his knowledge of the divine authority possessed by the Prophets Joseph and Brigham.

After a few remarks from Elder Bentley the meeting adjourned till half-past six p.m.

#### Half-past Six p.m.

After singing and prayer, President Cannon read in the second chapter of Joel, from the twenty-eighth verse to the end, and said,—I hope the faith and prayers of the Saints will be exercised that I may feel free to speak such things as the Spirit may suggest. I do not know that I will confine myself to the text, for I wish to speak as I am led by the Spirit of the Lord, and say such things and advance such principles as are adapted to the circumstances of the Saints.

In the Scriptures we have abundant evidence that the Prophets looked forward with great expectation and anxiety to a period which was then future—a period which was to be big with great events. It was to be a time when men would have attained to great perfection; when knowledge should have been increased and the earth on which we dwell should have become a blest abode for man, free from evil and all which afflicts mankind. Not only have the sacred writers described such a condition of things—a condition that we cannot but long to see realized; but even heathen writers have testified of it. The fabled glories of the "Golden Age" spoken of by them, show that they looked in fancy to a state of things such as that which the Scriptures tell of, when man's higher qualities would be developed and he would cease from evil and enjoy peace. All that the heathen writers imagined and so glowingly depicted, Prophets and Apostles foresaw, and knew by revelation that there would be a time when Satan should be bound and the power of God be again

restored to the earth by the outpouring of the Spirit of the Lord, as the text I have read declares. The Latter-day Saints testify that this state of things, which the Prophet was privileged to see, is now being brought about, and by the very Work in which we are engaged. We are interested in it. Our hopes depend for realization on the fulfilment of the predictions concerning it. If they fail of accomplishment we are deceived in our hopes; our expectations, and those of our children would end in disappointment! But I have no fear as to the result. I never had a doubt of the complete fulfilment of those predictions. Every day's experience goes to prove, beyond a doubt, the certainty of their accomplishment. Everything confirms me in the opinion that the words of the Prophet are now receiving a literal confirmation. The events occurring, the changes transpiring, all go to prove that there will be a full, certain and speedy accomplishment of all these predictions.

I stand before you as a witness that the period to which the Prophet refers, in the passage I have read, has commenced; the era of righteousness of which holy men of old spake and wrote. Many entertain this belief as well as the Latter-day Saints; but, while others indulge in the opinion, we differ with them as to the manner in which it will be brought about. They believe they have the power themselves to do it. We believe that men have not had this power for ages, until quite recently, and that power, which God alone can bestow, is in the Church of Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The Gospel which the Lord has revealed for the salvation of mankind will, if it is obeyed, exalt mankind in the scale of being; and will not only prepare them to enjoy happiness and exaltation, but will enable them, by the application of its principles, to make the earth glorious and thereby aid in the consummation of the purposes of God. This has been the object in view in all ages in revealing it to man; and they who were chosen to bear it to the world were men who had experienced its power and tasted of its fruits. Prophets and Apostles in every age have been men who, having themselves attained to great excellence of character



have endeavored to elevate their fellow-men, to bring them up to the same elevation they had themselves attained to, and lead them on to eternal life.

They stood forth among men to mark epochs. With views largely expanded and the noblest qualities of man developed in them, they were as Gods in the midst of the people. Their memories shall outlive the record of the mightiest monarchies, for their names are written in the archives of eternity. They were men who came to elevate and bless; they lived only to instil into humanity the knowledge of those exalted principles which they had attained to a knowledge of.

But they labored comparatively in vain! Enoch, who became so perfect that he walked with God; Noah, to whom the Lord revealed a plan by which mankind could have been saved from the destruction which overwhelmed that entire generation, with the exception of eight persons; and many other holy men, labored diligently but almost fruitlessly to save mankind, by teaching them the principles of truth. Few of the results of their labors have come down to our times, because they were not received; the principles they taught were not appreciated by their fellow-men. But they saw that far-off glorious future—the time when the Spirit of God should be poured out on all flesh, and the kingdom of God should be set up never more to be thrown down. This was what Jesus lived for; this was what he labored to accomplish. He possessed, pre-eminently, the wisdom of God. He declared, only to a fuller extent, the same principles which were taught by the servants of God who preceded him. His aim was to elevate and bless; and to do this he taught men to pray for the will of God to be done on the earth as it is done in the heavens. This was also the mission of the Apostles. They had to go forth into all the world and proclaim the Gospel. They taught to others that which they had been taught; and their labors were attended with partial success. Yet but a few were obedient to the truth. Very few were found who were willing to do the will of God upon the earth as it is done in the heavens. But they, also, looked forward to the times we now live in, and the Work that has been inaugurated on

the earth in this age. They saw, by the same Spirit as the Prophets, the time when Satan should be bound—when for a thousand years the earth should be inhabited by men in a state of peace and innocence, and heavenly beings should come down and dwell with man. If you will look at Revelations xiv, 2, you will learn the way in which this Work was to commence; you will readily perceive that the angel there spoken of was to come at a time then in the future, preparatory to God's judgment being executed upon the nations of the earth. John knew that many would fall victims for the testimony of Jesus; that men would deny the faith, and, in consequence thereof, be left without the Gospel. He saw that power and authority, which could have saved the nations, rejected; yet he did not live without hope, for he knew that the kingdom would be established and the purposes of the Gospel be accomplished. There is a belief among men that all this is to be brought about by a belief in the Bible. I will not yield to any one in my veneration and respect for the truth contained in the Bible; but that which is wanted is not contained in books. The Spirit by which those acts were done which are recorded in this book is wanted. If God does not bestow *that*, man must fail in his efforts. The belief that the Bible alone can accomplish the purposes of God and the salvation of man, without that Spirit, is soul-destroying. It brings lack of faith; and without faith it is impossible to please God. It is necessary that God should reveal himself to man and bestow upon him his Spirit, or man would remain for ever ignorant of the designs of God, and, consequently, unable to do his part in fulfilling them. It is necessary for man to have the Spirit of God before he can know these are the words of the Lord which are contained in this book. To obtain this, they must be obedient to the requirements of the Gospel; and when they have obtained it they will realize the blessings which it bestows and be made powerful to do the will of God. Men boast of the number of copies of the Bible that are in circulation, and make the most strenuous efforts to disseminate it; yet our legislators admit, and statistics prove, that crime continues to

increase. If the dissemination of the Bible, with all the exertions made by a numerous host of men, many of whom are sincerely honest and well-meaning, have failed to stem the torrent of iniquity and sin, what will? We are told in this book that God has provided a plan of salvation—a means of escape from the evils which afflict mankind; and that plan is the Gospel, which alone is sufficient to save mankind. Of the manner in which that Gospel was taught there are many details in the Bible. It contains a history of some of the dealings of God with the children of men; but whenever a man has been sent by the Lord, his message has been independent of books, however much it may have been confirmatory of preceding revelations. They have been filled with his Spirit, and by it they have spoken. So it is in the present age. The servants of God who teach his Gospel now are inspired by the same Spirit, and the same effects follow it now that did in ancient times—the same as those which the Prophet Joel speaks of. Our old men dream dreams; our young men see visions, and the Spirit is poured out upon those who have obeyed the Gospel, so that they can comprehend, to an extent, a great many of the things of God. But they have to contend against unbelief which permeates the entire mass of mankind. The teachings of their fathers, mothers and other instructors, who told them that the heavens were closed, that angels would never more visit the earth and that the gifts of the Gospel were done away, because no longer needed, have trained their minds in unbelief. Being thus taught, they heard the Gospel, in many instances, doubting; having been taught to repress faith, faith was all but quenched. Who among this congregation who has heard any one testify that God has sent an angel, has not experienced this want of faith in the people? In endeavoring to burst the shackles of tradition with which this generation are bound, we find they are clasped around them strong as bands of iron; we are all more or less affected by it. But I know that God is the same now as he ever was. He has sent his angel to restore the Gospel to the earth. He has bestowed his Spirit upon those who have obeyed his commandments, and

the gifts and blessings of that Spirit are enjoyed by his people. Still we have all to contend with this unbelief; it rises before us on every hand we turn to and influences the children of men in all that they do. But if we are faithful and do our duty, it will not be so with our children. If you wish them to have mighty faith before God, teach them so that faith may grow in them. Say to them,—“If you will humble yourselves before God, he will reveal himself to you, and, if necessary, he will send his angels to you. Ask in the name of Jesus in faith, and God will answer your prayer.” Thus your children will grow up strong in faith and powerful to do the will of God.

He then proceeded to point out the happy results of a strong and developed faith; that the Spirit and power of God would be increased in those possessing it, and they would be made mighty to do the will of heaven by aiding in bringing about a reign of peace and righteousness on the earth; referred to the disunited condition of the world, and to the union that exists among the Latter-day Saints, which the Spirit of God ever produces among those who receive it; pointed out the difference between Priesthood and priesthood, showing that the former extends an invitation to all to come and partake, with those who hold it, freely of the blessings of God as they enjoy them, and that the latter arrogates to itself all the privileges and advantages it has usurped, keeping the masses in slavish bondage; called attention to the predictions of the Prophets that a time would come when the knowledge of God would cover the earth, proving that that condition could be brought about only by the Lord revealing himself to mankind and the human family hearkening to those revelations and thereby obtaining that knowledge; and concluded by exhorting the Saints to increased diligence and faithfulness, bearing a solemn testimony to the truth of the great Latter-day Work—that Work of which the Prophets wrote and spoke, and to which they looked forward with feelings of joy, knowing that in it their hopes should be realized and their predictions fulfilled.

The choir sang an anthem. Benediction by Elder Staines.

*Reported by Joseph L. Barfoot.*

## HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

*(Continued from page 217.)*

There has been much said about President Rigdon being President of the Church, and leading the people, being the head, &c. Brother Rigdon has come 1,600 miles to tell you what he wants to do for you. If the people want President Rigdon to lead them they may have him; but I say unto you that the Quorum of the Twelve have the keys of the kingdom of God in all the world.

The Twelve are appointed by the finger of God. Here is Brigham, have his knees ever faltered? have his lips ever quivered? Here is Heber and the rest of the Twelve, an independent body, who have the keys of the Priesthood—the keys of the kingdom of God to deliver to all the world: this is true, so help me God. They stand next to Joseph, and are as the First Presidency of the Church.

I do not know whether my enemies will take my life or not, and I do not care, for I want to be with the man I love.

You cannot fill the office of a Prophet, Seer and Revelator: God must do this. You are like children without a father and sheep without a shepherd. You must not appoint any man at our head; if you should, the Twelve must ordain him. You cannot appoint a man at our head; but if you do want any other man or men to lead you, take them and we will go our way to build up the kingdom in all the world.

I know who are Joseph's friends, and who are his enemies. I know where the keys of the kingdom are, and where they will eternally be. You cannot call a man to be a Prophet; you cannot take Elder Rigdon and place him above the Twelve; if so, he must be ordained by them.

I tell you there is an over anxiety to hurry matters here. You cannot take any man and put him at the head; you would scatter the Saints to the four winds, you would sever the Priesthood. So long as we remain as we are, the heavenly Head is in constant co-operation with us; and if you go out of that course, God will have nothing to do with you.

Again, perhaps some think that our beloved brother Rigdon would not be honored, would not be looked to as a friend; but if he does right, and remains faithful he will not act against our counsel nor we against his, but act together, and we shall be as one.

I again repeat, no man can stand at our

head, except God reveals it from the heavens.

I have spared no pains to learn my lesson of the kingdom in this world and in the eternal worlds; and if it were not so, I could go and live in peace; but for the Gospel and your sakes I shall stand in my place. We are liable to be killed all the day long. You have never lived by faith.

Brother Joseph, the Prophet, has laid the foundation for a great work, and we will build upon it; you have never seen the quorums built one upon another. There is an almighty foundation laid, and we can build a kingdom such as there never was in the world: we can build a kingdom faster than Satan can kill the Saints off.

What do you want? Do you want a Patriarch for the whole Church? To this we are perfectly willing. If brother Samuel H. Smith had been living, it would have been his right and privilege; but he is dead, he is gone to Joseph and Hyrum, he is out of the reach of bullets and spears, and he can waft himself with his brothers, his friends and the Saints.

Do you want a Patriarch? Here is brother William left; here is uncle John Smith, uncle to the Prophet Joseph, left; it is their right. The right of patriarchal blessings belongs to Joseph's family.

Do you want a Trustee in Trust? Has there been a Bishop who has stood in his lot yet? What is his business? To take charge of the temporal affairs, so that the Twelve and the Elders may go on their business. Joseph condescended to do their business for them. Joseph condescended to offer himself for President of the United States, and it was a great condescension.

Do you want a spokesman? Here are Elder Rigdon, brother Amasa Lyman (whom Joseph expected to take as a counselor) and myself. Do you want the Church properly organized, or do you want a spokesman to be chief cook and bottle-washer? Elder Rigdon claims to be spokesman to the Prophet. Very well, he was; but can he now act in that office? If he wants now to be a spokesman to the Prophet, he must go the other side of the veil, for the Prophet is there, but Elder Rigdon is here. Why will Elder Rigdon be a fool? Who knows anything of the Priesthood, or of the organization of the kingdom of God? I am plain.



Does this Church want it as God organized it? or do you want to clip the power of the Priesthood, and let those who have the keys of the Priesthood go and build up the kingdom in all the world, wherever the people will hear them?

If there is a spokesman, if he is a king and priest, let him go and build up a kingdom unto himself; that is his right and it is the right of many here, but the Twelve are at the head of it.

I want to live on the earth and spread truth through all the world. You Saints of Latter-days want things right. If 10,000 men rise up and say they have the Prophet Joseph Smith's shoes, I know they are impostors. In the Priesthood you have a right to build up a kingdom, if you know how the Church is organized.

Now, if you want Sidney Rigdon or William Law to lead you, or anybody else, you are welcome to them; but I tell you, in the name of the Lord, that no man can put another between the Twelve and the Prophet Joseph. Why? Because Joseph was their file leader, and he has committed into their hands the keys

of the kingdom in this last dispensation, for all the world; don't put a thread between the Priesthood and God.

I will ask, Who has stood next to Joseph and Hyrum? I have, and I will stand next to him. We have a head, and that head is the Apostleship, the spirit and power of Joseph, and we can now begin to see the necessity of that Apostleship.

Brother Rigdon was at his side—not above. No man has a right to counsel the Twelve but Joseph Smith. Think of these things. You cannot appoint a Prophet; but if you let the Twelve remain and act in their place, the keys of the kingdom are with them and they can manage the affairs of the Church and direct all things aright.

Now, all this does not lessen the character of President Rigdon; let him magnify his calling, and Joseph will want him beyond the veil—let him be careful what he does, lest that thread which binds us together is cut asunder. May God bless you all.

[Much more was said by President Young, but not written.]

(To be Continued.)

---

## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

---

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

---

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECENT OUTBREAKS IN LANCASHIRE.

---

AFTER months of patient endurance in the midst of privation and suffering, arising from a want of work, there have been some outbreaks on the part of the working-classes in the town of Staleybridge and contiguous places, in this county. The mob has been very riotous and disorderly, and there has been a reign of terror for several days in that neighborhood. Considerable damage has been done to the property of obnoxious persons. Shops and stores have been broken into and rifled of their contents, and assaults have been made upon the police and other persons who had excited the ill-will of the populace. The disaffected complain loudly of the conduct of the relief committees, and attempt to justify the steps they have taken, by pointing out the evils which they are made to bear unnecessarily by those who have the charge of the funds donated by the public for their relief. The committees and various public men endeavor to trace the disturbance to its origin, and ascribe it to several causes: some to the speeches of unwise ministers—men who endeavor to stir up the public mind by rehearsing their grievances to them; others to the publication of letters which have a

tendency to inflame the public mind against the committees and others engaged in the distribution of food and clothing. But all admit, however much they may differ as to the cause of the difficulty, that these outbreaks, if not checked, are likely to produce a dreadful state of anarchy and confusion throughout the manufacturing districts. Though there has been a subsidence of the disturbance, and temporary quiet has been restored, yet it is deemed highly necessary that there should be a strong body of police and large numbers of soldiers placed at the command, or ready for the call of the public officers.

Though none appear willing to make the admission, there is, nevertheless, a strong feeling of uncertainty entertained respecting the good disposition of the people. There is an inclination manifested to try the effect of soothing words and kind, conceding measures, in the hope that the ill feeling can be removed thereby. But it is evident that there is but little confidence entertained by the magistrates and gentry in the people. They view them as they would a wild beast which it would be to their interest to coax rather than to irritate. Matters are beginning to assume, throughout the cotton-manufacturing districts, a very serious aspect; and it will require all the wisdom of the wisest men in the nation to avert the evils with which the country is threatened, through the inaction and consequent pauperism of this large body of cotton-operatives.

Various plans have been suggested to meet the evil, but none has met with favor that gives any hope of being adequate to the want. The most feasible, perhaps, that has been made, namely emigration, has been met with positive disfavor. A settled aversion has taken possession of the minds of the employers and others against this plan. They still flatter themselves with the hope, that cotton will in a short time be obtainable and the mills again resume their work, and if the factory hands were to be emigrated, the business must languish until skilled work-people can be found to carry it on. Thus far, therefore, they have resolutely opposed every proposition which had for its object the relief of the operatives through emigration.

We have been forcibly struck with the wonderful manner in which the Lord is bringing to pass the fulfilment of his word through his servant Joseph. The rebellion of South Carolina was to be the beginning of the trouble that should be poured out upon all nations. From that place it has gone forth until the whole northern continent of America has been affected by that rebellion, and war spread nearly over the entire surface of the land. War has not yet reached Great Britain, but the Lord has said that it shall; and the evil effects of the rebellion of South Carolina are being sensibly and lamentably felt, at the present time, throughout Great Britain. It was proper that the people of America, who first received the warning of the Lord respecting the establishment of his kingdom, and who had been commanded to repent of their sins and turn unto him, should first feel the effects of their froward and disobedient conduct. England, which was the next nation to whose people the messengers of salvation were sent, comes next in turn; and Lancashire, the first county in England within the limits of which the Gospel was first sounded, has been first to experience the dread effects which are likely to follow that "rebellion." The inhabitants of this land have had unequalled opportunities of hearing the Gospel. There is scarcely a village, however inconsiderable, throughout all the land, in which the Elders of Israel have not lifted up their voices, proclaiming unto the people the message which God had committed unto them. Every available means has been used, with all the industry and zeal that men could exercise.

to disseminate a knowledge of the principles of salvation among the people. Book after book has been issued from the press, and shoals of tracts have been unremittingly circulated throughout every corner of the land. We have felt for some little time back that a different kind of testimony had now to be borne unto the people of England, to that which has been borne in their midst by the servants of God for the past twenty-five years. We have appealed powerfully and convincingly and incontrovertibly to the Scriptures, for the proofs of the divinity of our doctrines and the message which we declare; and it seems that this kind of preaching is now to be succeeded by testimonies of a different character. "After your testimony" said the Lord, speaking unto the Elders, "cometh wrath and indignation upon the people." And this nation may rest assured, that unless they sincerely and truly repent and turn unto the Lord, his wrath and indignation, here spoken of, will be poured out upon them. Though Noah preached 120 years unto the ante-diluvians the flood came at last. He was but a man, surrounded by all the failings of humanity, yet when God gave him his word to declare unto the people it became binding upon them to obey, or receive the dreadful penalties of disobedience. In that age of the world, doubtless many of the ante-diluvians had begun to look upon Noah's testimony as an oft-told tale, which they had heard so long and so frequently that it was not worth their while paying any attention to it, except, probably, to deride and persecute him as an impostor or a madman. So in these days. Though twenty-five years have elapsed since the warning voices of the servants of God were first lifted in this land, and many may have begun to think that "all things continue as they were from the creation," and are likely to remain as they are, yet the nation will awaken sooner or later (and we think before a great while) to a terrible sense of their awful condition. These riots are but the beginning of trouble—the first mutterings of a storm which will break with fury over this entire land, and produce devastation and misery and destruction in the midst of a people who will have rejected the only source of consolation and strength which could have sustained them in the midst of affliction.

Thankful, indeed, should the Saints of the last days be, that God has provided a means by which they may escape from Babylon, its corruptions and plagues. Instead of being reluctant to go, and looking back, as did the wife of Lot, with regret and divided feelings to that Babylon in which they had been reared, they should be filled with unceasing thankfulness unto God, their Father, for the bounteous provision he has made, through which they can obtain a salvation which shall be extended to the remotest generation of their posterity.

## DEATH OF NATHANIEL V. JONES.

(From the Deseret News.)

—o—

It is with peculiar feelings that we announce the death of Elder Nathaniel V. Jones, who departed this life at one o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 15th of February, at his residence in this city [Great Salt Lake City], in the forty-first year of his age.

Deceased was born in Brighton, Monroe county, New York, Oct. 13th, 1822.



Of his early history we have but little knowledge. He became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints about the year 1841, and from that time his life was devoted to usefulness, having been, in the fullest sense of the term, a laboring man, never failing to undertake the performance of any required duty for the salvation, temporal or spiritual, of the human race in the various spheres of action which have fallen to his lot to operate in or to fill.

It is not our purpose to refer in detail to the principal acts of his life during the last twenty years, for we have not the data, if disposed, to enable us to do so. His connection with and service in the "Mormon Battalion" in the Mexican war, his mission to India—for which he took his departure from this city, in connection with many others, in September, 1852, and from which he returned in the fall of 1855, his late mission to England, together with the many other duties he has satisfactorily and honorably performed, are so closely connected with the history of the people of Utah, that his labors will not soon be forgotten.

Soon after his return from his European mission, deceased, acting upon the counsel of President Young, turned his attention to the manufacture of iron in Deseret, which has not, to any considerable extent, been thus far accomplished, and his energies were directed towards the accomplishment of that desired object. His explorations, researches and experiments were extensive, and to him so entirely satisfactory that he was confident of success beyond a doubt.

Mr. Jones' last sickness was of short duration. He attended the annual "Mormon Battalion" party on the evening of Friday, the 6th of February, and participated with his old comrades in the festivities on that occasion, although he felt somewhat ill and depressed in mind. The next day he was taken violently ill, and soon expressed a firm belief that he should not recover, which his family and friends were unable to eradicate from his mind. Every available means which could be devised was resorted to for his restoration to health, but to no purpose, and at one o'clock on Sunday morning he quietly fell asleep.

The funeral ceremonies were performed on Monday afternoon at the Fourteenth Ward Hall. President Young delivered a short practical address suitable to the occasion, followed in brief by Presidents Kimball and Wells. There was a large concourse of people in attendance to pay their last respects to the memory of the beloved and honored dead. Captains Thomas' and Pitt's brass bands preceded the procession, composed of about forty carriages, which followed all that was mortal of the deceased to its resting place in the City Cemetery.

## ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

—o—

The following paragraphs are taken from a letter written by Elder John Lindsay at Great Salt Lake City, to Elder J. C. Graham of this office, who has kindly favored us with them for publication:—

"I am very happy to inform you that I am enjoying good health since my arrival here, and feel thankful to God that I am gathered with his people.

I have, of course, had many opportunities of seeing President Young and hearing him preach. To my mind he is one of the handsomest men I have ever met with in life. He is, perhaps, not the most eloquent preacher I have heard, but he is the most interesting by far. He speaks right to the heart. His expressions are all very pointed, and he speaks with great animation. It is a great treat to go to the Tabernacle and hear the servants of God preach; but when the President lifts up his

voice there is a silence among the people which plainly shows they expect *more than a treat*, and in this they are never disappointed. He is very much beloved by all the good Saints, and he is well worthy of all the love that can be bestowed upon him. I am glad to know that if he has got many enemies he has also got lots of good friends men that would at any moment lay down their lives to save his.

You no doubt have heard a good deal of the troops who are encamped within three miles of this city. When they first came in there was considerable excitement among the people, but now that has pretty much subsided, except among a few who are fearful of the things that may come upon them. But the faithful Saints can lift up their heads and rejoice, realizing as they do that nothing can prosper that is opposed to this kingdom and the institutions of the same.

We hear a deal about more troops coming here both from east and west; but other reports are true, I think they will all be required elsewhere. The soldiers who are here do not, at present, interfere with the people; when they come into the city they generally attend to their own business and keep by themselves. So long as they pursue this course there is not much likelihood of a "fuss." I hope they will continue to pursue this policy till the spring, and then move east."

Brother Joseph Barker writes from Washington, U.T., 350 miles south of Salt Lake City, to his mother and brother in England, as follows:—

"This is a good country for everything which man requires for food or clothing indeed, it is the best country in the world, for we have the voice of living Prophets and Apostles amongst us to tell us what to do and where to go in order to be at peace and live in security, happiness and plenty, while war, famine, pestilence and plagues are wasting away the rest of the people throughout the earth. I feel to bear my humble testimony to you and all who may read this letter, that God has spoken from heaven in this generation to man upon the earth, and has commenced the work which he said thousands of years ago should take place in the last days, viz.,—the building up of his kingdom which is now being done by the gathering of the honest from all nations. Some wicked come, of course, but the Lord will, in his own time, make them tremble and flee. Since I have been in this Territory I have not seen a drunk man; but the people seem to be a hard-working, industrious class, who mind their own business and leave the rest of the world to fight and do as they like, only, they warn them and then leave them free to choose what they will do. But God will establish his kingdom in spite of kings, emperors, rulers, armies or false priests and teachers.

We are raising plenty of cotton, which at present sells in its raw state for 50 cents (2s.) per pound. So you see we have the advantage of England and many other places, for while thousands are starving for want of cotton from America, we are growing our own and expect soon to have plenty of clothing. All kinds of fruit grow here to the greatest perfection.

I hope you will soon be able to obtain the means to come here. It may seem strange to some, but it is true, that if I had a chance, I would not exchange places with the monarch of England and be outside this Church and kingdom, for there should have no hope.

READING CONFERENCE.—Elder William Bramall, writing from the Reading Conference under date of March 16th, says that the Saints in that portion of the country are feeling well, trying to keep the commandments of God and straining every nerve to accomplish their emigration. A goodly number expect to go this season, and, as in other places, many more are anxious to do so, but lack necessary means. A Conference was held at Newbury on the 15th, at which Elder Bramall states, a good many were present, and the Spirit of God abundantly poured out both upon speakers and hearers. A very happy season was experienced, and many of the Saints said they had never enjoyed themselves better in their lives.

ISLE OF MAN.—Elder Richard Smyth writes that the work of God is progressing favorably on the Island, that there is a disposition on the part of the people to investigate the truth, and that prospects are very cheering for raising several Branches and for doing a good work there. Many of the Saints

been very kind to him, and he feels quite encouraged in his labors, attached to the people, grateful to the Lord for his blessings which have attended his humble efforts to spread the truth so far, and rejoices in being permitted to be a messenger of salvation and an instrument in the hands of the Lord in saving a few of his fellow-beings.

SWITZERLAND.—Elder John L. Smith, in a letter from Geneva, dated March 18th, says,—"Our prospects for future increase, I must confess, are not very flattering. In Landschlacht, Herisau, Waterswyl and Toggenburg, the persecution is such that it is unsafe for the Elders to make their appearance among the Saints. Persecution has increased to such an extent in Carlsruhe that the Saints cannot meet there even in private at present." Notwithstanding all this opposition and bitter persecution, Elder Smith and the Elders associated with him are laboring assiduously, as circumstances will permit, for the spread of the Gospel, and despite the vigilance and unrelenting hatred of the enemies of the truth, they are able to keep most of the Saints alive to their duties. He also says that Elder John Beck has been successful to some extent in introducing the Gospel into his native land, the kingdom of Wurtemberg, having been able to organize a Branch of the Church there with six members; but persecution is so hot there that he has been imprisoned three times and forbidden by the priests of the day to preach or assemble with his little flock. Elder Huber is once more free from prison, but has been compelled to leave his native Canton and does not return under penalty of fine and imprisonment and of being forced into the ranks of the army. The spirit of emigration, as might reasonably be expected under such circumstances, runs high among the Saints, but their adversaries throw every possible obstacle in their way, so that many who long and hoped to go, will not be able to do so this season. Zurich, Thun, St. Immier and Geneva, though not free from persecution, are the only places in the Mission where the spirit of mobocracy is not so violent as to entirely prevent public preaching. The Elders in that country, as well as those in this, have felt to earnestly and faithfully warn the Saints that it is absolutely necessary for them to arouse themselves to increased faithfulness and renewed diligence, or the Adversary would take the advantage of them and prevent them from securing their salvation.

NEWS FROM CONFERENCES.—STAFFORDSHIRE CONFERENCE.—A Conference was held at Longton, on Sunday, March 15th. Elder William Hopwood reported the Conference as being in better condition than it had been for some time past. Over 40 had been baptized the past year. He expected nearly the same number would emigrate this season. Speaking of the financial affairs of the Conference, he said they were not in such a good condition as he could wish, but he believed they would improve. President W. G. Mills spoke at some length upon the duties of the Saints; he pointed out the necessity of understanding them aright and acting accordingly. President Cannon followed; he showed plainly that we could worship God in our domestic duties and our every-day transactions as well as by preaching, praying, &c. In the evening President Cannon preached an attentive congregation upon the development of the kingdom of God in the last days; contrasting the progress of truth in this with former dispensations. The Saints were truly blest and amply repaid for coming together, several of them having travelled over 20 miles to attend Conference. A tea-party was held on the 16th in the evening. The company were afterwards entertained with songs, recitations, addresses, &c.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SCOTLAND.

## DUNDEE CONFERENCE.

Arbroath, March 11, 1863.

## President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—Feeling that you will be pleased to hear a report of recent progress and present prospects in the Dundee Conference, I do myself the pleasure of addressing you a few lines on the subject. The latter part of last month we were encouraged by a few in Dundee obeying the first principles of the Gospel. On the 26th of Feb. brother Stuart paid us a visit in Dundee, and strengthened our faith and blessed us by his preaching and his counsels. On the Sunday after brother Stuart left me in the granite city, I preached twice, and in the evening eight souls were led down into the waters of baptism. Three of the eight had been in the Church before. This has cheered the few Saints composing the Branch, and it has cheered me. There are more in all the Branches inquiring after the truth, and I believe a good work may be done in gathering the seed of Israel into the Church in this Conference; at least, I accept in

my faith and feelings the recent encouragements as the foreshadowing of a future good work, which may God grant.

The Saints are generally feeling and are, at least, trying to obey the counsels given them from time to time through the *Star and Journal*, and the teachings of the Elders, but the traditions of their fathers are interwoven closely, and imperceptibly to themselves, with all their thoughts and feelings, and the influences which surround them continually hinder, to a great extent, their progress in purity and in knowledge. It may be said of them generally, as of those of old, "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak;" but they are a good people and well worth laboring with and for. To see them with smiling countenances, drinking in with avidity the principles of life and salvation, repays me for any and every privation in laboring amongst them.

With kindest regards to yourself and the brethren in the office, believe me to be, with the highest esteem, your brother in the Gospel,

M. McCUNE.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ENGLAND.—The condition of the Coolies in Réunion, the French colony to which they were taken under an arrangement entered into with the British Government, was brought before the House of Commons lately by Mr. Cave, who asserted that they were subjected to suffering and injustice such as would not be tolerated for a moment in a colony where the British Government had direct jurisdiction; a statement which was not denied by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The indirect selling of her Majesty's subjects, in this transaction, has excited some indignation against those who were parties to it. The disturbances in Lancashire are allayed, but much ill-feeling exists among the idle cotton operatives.

POLAND.—The affairs of Poland continue very unsettled. It appears the reason why Langiewicz, the Dictator, left his position and fled was occasioned by internal divisions among the leaders of the insurrection. Numerous bands of insurgents still continue to act as guerillas, and several engagements have taken place between them and the Russian troops, with varying success.

SYRIA.—The Paris papers of the 31st ult. published a telegram from Constantinople, of the 30th, asserting that a Christian village near Latakia had been pillaged, and that the Druses of Hanrau had attacked the regular Turkish troops. Vienna papers announce that conflicts have taken place at Damascus between the Mussulmans and Christians.

PERCE.—The following telegram was received at Mr. Reuter's office from the Consul-General on the 2nd inst.:—"Syra, March 31. The National Assembly, by a decree agreed to to-day, has unanimously proclaimed constitutional King of the Greeks, Prince William George, second son of Prince Christian Denmark, under the title of George I, King of the Greeks. His successors profess the orthodox religion. A committee of three members, chosen by the Ministry, will proceed to Copenhagen to offer him the crown in the name of the Greek nation.

AMERICA.—Advices by the *Arabia* state that the Federals attacked Fort Sumter on the 14th ult., and were repulsed after a desperate battle. The Federals attacked the Confederate entrenchment at Franklin, on the Blackwater River, on the 17th ult., but were repulsed. The Confederates, under General Sherman, attacked Newbern, North Carolina, on the 13th ult., and were repulsed. Federal cavalry have crossed the Rappahannock, at Kelly's Ford, and had a pitched engagement with the Confederate cavalry under Fitz Hugh Lee. The Confederates retreated behind their entrenchments, and the Federals brought away 25 prisoners. Several minor encounters are reported between the belligerent forces. General Halleck has written an important letter to General Sherman, instructing him to treat disloyal persons within the lines of his army with increased severity. News by the *City of Baltimore* state that a regiment of negroes has been captured by the Confederates. If the report proves true, it is supposed that Colonel Higginson and all the white officers that commanded them have been shot, in accordance with Jeff. Davis's proclamation. The arrest of President Young by Judge Kinney is said to have been an arrangement agreed upon between the two, to test the constitutionality of the Anti-Polygamy Act, and to create the impression that there is no resistance to judicial process in Utah. So say the latest telegrams; we can tell more about the truth of these reports, however, when we receive further advices.

## VARIETIES.

—o—

VERY SMALL.—When you see a dwarf, you may take it for granted that his parents never made much of him.

BY AN IRISHMAN.—Why is a storm when it's clearing up like a castigation?—Sure, an isn't it a-bating.

MISTAKE IN HISTORY.—It is said that the fellow who sent an arrow into William Rufus was a knight; but that's an error—he was a *Bill sticker*.

A NEW DISH.—A dish for epicures was presented at a dinner-table in Philadelphia, a few days since—eggs fried in butter, with their shells on. The dish was invented by a young lady from Ireland, who said she could "do that and a dale besides."

RHYME AND REASON.—I clasped her tiny hand in mine; I embraced her beauteous form; I vowed to shield her from the wind, and from the world's cold storm. She set her beauteous eyes on me, the tears did wildly flow; and with her little lips she said: "you fellow, let me go!"

According to an American publication it is estimated that from the commencement of the war 43,874 Federals have been killed, 97,029 wounded, 68,218 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds; that 20,893 Confederates have been killed, 59,615 wounded, 22,169 made prisoners, and 120,000 died from disease and wounds.

THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—A very erroneous idea is indulged by many people in relation to the largest city in the world—many confidently asserting that London, or, as it is frequently termed, the Great Metropolis, is far superior both in size and number of inhabitants. But such is not the case. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is, without exception, the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains the vast number of 1,000,000 dwellings and 5,000,000 of human souls. Many of the streets are 19 Japan serls in length, which is equivalent to 22 English miles.

Before you set out to pay your respects at the house of an acquaintance, be sure you are wanted there. People, somehow or other, have a way of being confoundedly disagreeable when ever a visitor calls—not having been *pressed* to do so. Therefore, submit to the "pressure system" before you begin to feel anxious about paying the respects aforesaid.